cover that this claim is groundless by considering

the nature and influence of the respirator; powers.

ples which nature produces, those few only are

adapted for food which are so bland and neutral in

their powers, and in chemical and physical proper-

ties so exquisitely adjusted to their purpose, that

and there decomposed and expelled from it with

Of all the endless variety of organized princi-

the vital processes. The breaking down and rebuilding of the body takes place constantly during life at a most rapid, thorough, equable and uniform rate, while the individual is totally unconscious of the changes. The all-destructive, all-impelling agent is oxygen gas introduced from the air by breathing, and distributed throughout the system by the circulation, so that it is in universal contact with every part of the organization, and perpetually acts upon it to decompose and destroy. From this vital oxydation-this slow, measured, regulated combustion-life results. The Infinite Chemist has graduated with omniscient exactness the reciprocal powers and affinities of the gases we inhale and the food we digest. The natural rate of reaction constitutes the equilibrium of health. Now, if in any manner this equilibrium be disturbed, either by altering the action of the food on the one hand, or of the oxygen on the other, disturbance and derangement, both physical and intellectual, are the consequence. If, for example, we reduce the quantity of oxygen taken into the system below its normal point, as by breathing over and over the air of a close room, all the lifeforces, mental and bodily, are depressed. There may be abundance of food, but it will cease to be force, because there is not sufficient oxygen to effect its development. Or if nitrous oxyde (laughing gas) is breathed-containing a large proportion of oxygen-and being very soluble in the blood, it is rapidly absorbed into the system and overox; dizes it, the consequence being a preternatural exaltation of all the functions, intellectual and physical. Combustion within the system is hight-

calorification, nature has provided the cleagi-

kind of food. But in alcohol this element is in

still greater excess, which places it quite be-

ological necessities. Beside the heating quali-

ties which result from its composition, the com-

bustive capability of alcohol is increased by its

and diffusion throughout it of oxygen gas, and

that all the complex and multiform functions of

the living being flow immediately from the vital

combustive process, it will be perfectly evident

that any alteration or disturbance of the natural

conditions under which it is performed can only

be attended by peril and mischief. Alcohol, by

its high combustibility when drunk, perverts

the aim of respiration, establishes a new order

of changes, and scatters excitement and discord

throughout the organism. As alcohol is more

combustible than normal food, it seizes first

upon the oxygen of the blood, generates heat in

unnatural intensity, develops the noxious and

poisonous products of decomposition with unu-

sual and injurious rapidity, contributes to de-

tain in the system those waste components

which result from tissue decomposition, and

which should be constantly harried away by the

respiratory process, and, by using up the oxygen

which should have acted upon the natural food

and tissues, puts a stop to their healthy changes.

As oxygen is the meter of animal vitality, its

physiological action cannot be in any way inter-

fered with without profound constitutional dis-

turbance. By introducing into the organism a

substance whose combustibility ranges much

higher than the aliments nature has provided,

and which is so subtle and diffusive that it

flashes almost instantly throughout the system,

refusing to be subjected to the tardy process of

digestion, the regular and measured move-

ments are subverted, the wheels of life spin

with preternatural velocity, and, when the dis-

turbing agent has spent its force, the whole sys-

tem sinks into weakness and exhaustion. Man

may thus thoughtlessly tride with the laws of

edly changed by the cunning devices of art.

ened, and both brain and muscles are excited to the development of extraordinary force. Thus build the doctrine that alcohol is therefore food. nitrous oxyd inhaled is force; and yet, who is simple enough to assert that it is therehuman system, the same conclusion is reached. Even the writer whom we are controverting has borne his testimony to this point. Of what aliment that nature has furnished can it be said that it justly has a bad reputation-that it has peculiarities which tend to mischief and misery-that it is a very dangerous, tricksy spirit, which leaps into of anything but food. Can it, indeed, be for a mement contended, in the light of universal experience and candid common sense, that men as food! Is it really "nutrition" that people are after when they indulge in wine, beer and brandy ! Or is it not to obtain other results which food is totally incapable of supplying that these liquors are sought and prized? Having a different design, different properties, and, as the whole world can attest, different effects upon against this sophistical and mischievous attempt regard by associating it with foods, and thus adding plausible reasons to the bad motives already existing for its common employment as a beverage.

THE EOMBARDMENT OF GREYTOWN. Col. Linney, who is now at San Juan or Greytown, building up his new republic, has addressed another proclamation to the people of the United States, in which he says he has triumphed over in the most glorious and glowing style. But while he would have us believe-the gallant colonel takes occasion to pay off some old scores, and especially to free his mind respecting the Accessory Transit garden, populated under proper regulations by Argle Saxons and Niggers. In so doing, he favors us with a bit of history respecting the bombardment

political freedom has often been used as an excuse for unlawful aggression: but here is a case of a moneyed corporation plotting the overthrow of a republican community, setting its houses on fire, and turning hundreds of inoffensive men, women and children out of doors in poverty and distress, to encounter an ex-posure to the most inclement of tropical seasons; and this, too, with no other object on the part of the perpe-

should be no more

Subsequently to this, Mr. White proceeds to Washington. Owing, unfortunately, to the lack of information, which, I am sorry to say, has too much characterized the Cabinet there, he is enabled to present his own statements as a true version of the difficulties then occurring in Central America, representing that the Transit Company had been plundered to the amount of thousands of dollars, by 'a camp of savents authority over Greyshould be no more ages, pretending to exercise authority over Grey own, and that the lives of citizens of the Unite

Derick of the New York and Calebrara Stransford Low, via Necasauda.

No. 5 Bewling-gree, New-York June 18, 1834.

Dean Sir: Capt. Holtims leaves here next Monday. You will see from his instructions that much discretion is given to you, and it is to be hoped that it will not be so exercised as to show any mercy to the

"If the secondrels are soundly panished, we can take possession, and build it up as a business place, put in our own affects, transfer the jurnifiction, and you know the rest.

this of the last importance that the people of the town should be taught to fear us. Panishment will teach them, after which you taust agree with them as to the organization of a new government and the officers of at. Everything now depends on you and Hollins. The latter is all right. He fully understands the outrage, and will not healtate in enforcing reparation.

On.
"I hope to hear from you that all is right.
"Youse, &c. J. L. WHITE.
"J. W. PARENS, Eq."

We shall wait with interest for the explanation which The Union may have to offer upon these in structive revelations. We remember that at the time of this famous bombardment a suggestion which we ventured to make that the conduct of Mr. President Pierce, Mr. Secretary Marcy, Mr. Commander Hollins, and Mr. Consul Fabens, had been dictated by the Transit Company, was treated with great disdain by that organic print. It seems to be the truth, however. Mr. White's letter affords a splendid illustration of the manner in which the foreign affairs of the country are conducted, and the rights of American citizens cared for by the present wonderful Administration.

JUDGE STRONG'S FIVE-GALLON CONSTI-TUTION.

With the opinion of Judge Strong we have the complete judgment of the Supreme Court of the First District upon the Prohibitory Law -his co leagues Mesers. Brown and Rockwell having previously given theirs to the world. We have carefully compared these three opin ions to ascertain the points in which which they agree and the principles which their judgment, while unreversed, may be deemed to establish. The result of that comparison we shall now state, and we predict that it will astonish more than it can edify.

The Judges agree in only one point, which is that the act does not permit the sale of imported liquor except in the original package of importa tion. Considering their disagreement in so many particulars, and the general hostility to the law which they have manifested, their concurring opinions as to the extent of the prohibition must be deemed a very high and conclusive authority on that point. And it effectually explodes the rash opinions of the Liquor Society lawyers, the official opinions of Messrs. Dillon and Hall, and that marvel of Court-of-Sessions grandiloquence, the opinion of Mr. Recorder Smith.

Two of the Judges agree, against the express dissent of the third, that the prohibitory clause of the Act violates that provision of the coastitution which declares that "no member of this State shall be deprived of any of the rights or privileges secured to any citizen thereof, unless by the law of the land, or the judgment of his peers." The reasoning of the opinions is that liquor is property; that its value is destroyed by the restraints imposed upon its sale, and that such destruction is wrought not by the law of the land or the judgment of a

jury, but by a mere act of confiscation. At this point Judge Brown goes out of court He has no opinion ; at least he expresses none, on the other points considered by his brethren. And from this point the two remaining Judges proceed in opposite directions, not to meet again till they reach the opposite side of the globe. Judge Rock well sustains the law throughout, but he unites in in a reversal of the judgment on the single ground that the defendant was entitled to be admitted to bail, and passed over to the General Sessions to ake his chance of an indictment and trial there. Indee Strong, on the contrary, holds that the de fendant was not entitled to be bailed and passed over to the General Sessions, and that the decision of the Justice on that point was right. Judge Reckwell holds that the Act gives the right to bail and is constitututional; Judge Strong holds that the Act does not give the right to bail, and is un-

constitutional Here Judge Rockwell goes out of court, and Mr. Justice Strong is solus. Judge Strong then holds that the complaint was defective, and that the case should have been dismissed by the Justice on that ground. Here the learned Judge has not the concurrence of either of his brethren. It will thus be seen that a bare majority of the court could be obtained against the law on only a single point-and that the case is not authority against the law anywhere, except as

to that point.

Two points in Judge Strong's opinion require some notice. The learned Judge held the complaint in this case to be "radically defective." We have taken the pains to procure a sight of the complaint. It alleges in terms the sale of "one glass of brandy," in violation of the act. The "radical defect" imputed by the learned Judge is that the liquor sold was not alleged not to be within the exception of the first section; that is, not imported liquor in the original package. The simple answer to this piece of judicial astuteness is that it is so alleged. And the point is as clear to upprofessional as to professional readers. The Court takes judicial notice of the law of the land, and an Act of Congress is the law of the land. On the face of the Act of Congress the Court sees that brandy cannot be imported in packages containing less than fifteen gallons. When the prosecutor under the act came into Court and made outh that the defendant had sold "one glass of brandy," the Court saw, and the defendant saw, that the charge was that the defendant has sold less than the original package of importation-less than the fifteen gallons which may lawfully be sold under the exception and the act of Congress. The Court saw this, unless Judge Strong means to say that the complaint leaves it in doubt wheth-

But the learned Judge is equally luminous on the Constitution. He says that under the valid old Excise law, an owner of brandy could not sell in a less quantity than five gallons, unless licensed. He admits that only the privileged few were licensed, and that the owner whose power to sell his property was thus interfered with, was not protected from such interference by the Constitution. It was Constitutional to stop the owner from selling less than five gallone, but unconstitutional to prevent his selling less than fifteen gallons. It is a five gallon Constitution but not a fifteen gallen one. Why! Oh, because a poor man can buy five gallons easier than fifteen-and so the emper, in the approprie, will sell mess fire

er the "one glass of brandy" was not a fifteen

gallon tumbler and the original package in which

the brandy was imported!

New York Daily Cribane.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1855.

The steamer Atlantic, now due at this port with a week lafer dates from Liverpool, had not been beard from at 2 e'cleck this morning.

Burlington Kailroad butchery, giving the condition of all the wounded up to 5 o'clock last evening. From the occurrence of the disaster we have given daily by far the fullest and most correct accounts anywhere published, and yesterday morning printed exclusively in our whole edition the important verdiet of the Ceroner's Jury. The wounded are now BIRD'S PALL PATTERN HATS, -BIRD, No. 49 soing well, the investigation is over, and there no further call for lengthy reports.

> An interesting account, from the pen of Bayard Taylor, of the laying of the Submarine Telegraph cable between Cape Breton and Newfoundland. and of the accident by which it was interrupted, will be found on our sixth page this morning.

> Jersey met at Trenton yesterday, and reaffirmed its disapproval of the Philadelphia Platform. Is strongly condemns the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, and is in favor of its restoration. A special report of its proceedings will be found

> some ten or fifteen thousand majority. The House of Representatives is almost entirely Republican

> Convention yesterday, and nominated E. D. Beach of Springfield for Governor and Caleb Stetson of Braintree for Lieutenant. They also named dele

> The Telegraph gives us this morning a stingy little paragraph about the great Republican State Convention in Pennsylvania, so meager and mean as to be unworthy of the name of a report. Had it been a Rum or Pro-Slavery "Democratic" gathering, we should have had elaborate accounts. Yet here is a movement overshadowing all other questions now before the people turned off with twenty lines. If this was a single occurrence of the kind it would be bad enough; but it is the almost invariable rule of telegraphic correspondents to glorify Democracy, Slavery. Rum, and Know-Nothingism, and obscure and belittle Temperance, Freedom, and Liberal movements of all

The cattle market suffered a further decline in prices yesterday. The very best bullocks were sold to cash-paying customers at prices only equal to ten cents a pound for the beef in the quarters; and a great many fair killing animals sold for nine cents, and midling ones for eight, with a very dull market, and of course all the advantage on the side of the buyers in guessing at the weights. There were 2,482 fresh beeves in market yesterday, beside another hundred from those left over last week. Cur reports show that upward of TEN THOUSAND bullocks have been received for slaughter within the last two weeks; and over thirty-six thousand sheep. We certainly do not lack for a supply of meat, such as it is. We are sorry to say that most of the cattle are not fit to kill-that is, it is a great loss to the country to kill such, for they are only in just good order now to begin to fatten. Butchers' prices must necessarily give way, to suit the fall of price of Cattle.

Ecce iterum Crispinus! Briggs is again among us. Sensations, like serrows, never come alone We had thought the glory of Rachel might have filled September. The empire of tragedy is, however, not permitted to hold an undisputed reign. Farce is in the field, and sends her comic Richmond. We have been for some time wondering what our pet clown has been about. We remembered that in the zenith of his conquest Charles V, having like Solomon proved his heart and found all vanity, had suddenly flung away his dream of ambition and retired to deep solitude and awful cells. We have lately seen how old Louis of Bavaria, that devoted admirer of a well-known lady, gave up of his own accord a erown with its uneasy sleep, to abandon himself beneath the soft sun of Italy to the charm of remartic blandishments. All philosophers indeed have insisted upon the virtue, and worldly men upon the prudence of such an act. Even such fame as Briggs's is uncertain. Louis Philipperan away from Louis Blane and Louis Blane from Louis Napoleon. From Belisarius down to Bolingbroke, history teems with examples of men who have fallen in a moment from the hight of triumph to the depths of defeat and despair. Statesmen of all ages, especially Burke-we mention him as his name, like Briggs's, begins with a B-have loved to record with what pleasure they exchanged the conflicts of the world for the delicious retreat of a country life. After the example of these great men. we had pictured Briggs, far from the City Hall, in some sequestered cottage, amid fruits and flowers and charitable deeds, and the song of birds and murmuring of waters and whatever else is preper to secluded grandeur, looking with supreme indifference on the thunders that are shaking Europe, and oblivious even of Matsell. Surely he might well have reposed upon the laurels he had already reaped.

He had passed in dark review before the guilty "See what a noble mind is here c'erthrowa"

Briggs has surpassed himself. Rabelais and Swift are reduced to nothing. Alded by the celchrated voyager who saw alligators in the treetops of Panama, he has made discoveries that have no parallel. The story of these discoveries will not bear, like the master pieces of Racine or Corneille, a synupsia. To strip a single scale from the alligator's skin would may his boauty Nothing can be more wonderful than the manner in which, after the manner of recent renowned blographers,

touched and departed from Halifax, arrived at Liverpool, where he breakfasted, and at 86 Brandon's, where he dined. So vivid is the picture that we almost see "that 'ere fellow with the "black whishers," as the Suffolk gleaners, with all the striking particularity of Mrs. Nickleby, painted him, whirled in the cars from factory to field, by workshops and wolds, to the fatal rectory. The scene when he react ca the ancient chest - the rapid transit from anxiety to suspense, from suspense to exaltation, and from exaltation to horror, when he reflects upon the crime which his triumph unfolds, are terribly portrayed. We can almost see him, when as he pictures himself "With cold sweat running into his mouth as if he had left a house on fire, he turns with trembling hand, from letter to letter, until reaching M, he drops on the fearful "George "Matsell, son of George Matsell and Elizabeth, his wife, was baptized privately October 10, and received December 26.

With this great climax the tragedy should have closed. But Branch drags in another act for the purpose of presenting our distinguished Minister at the Court of St. James as shrinking back from the Matsell crime in a state of frenzied horror. which would have occasioned considerable anxiety to his friends, had not our City poet, with playful transition, relieved the picture by introducing him a moment after as renewing some past pleasant reminiscences of travel together from Saratoga, which serve to illustrate the character of our Branch's acquaintances and the qualities of his voice. With a pulpit-picture, which is open to the objections of profanity urged equally against the introduction of high-mass in the last scene of Robert the Devil by Branch's great cotemporary, Meverbeer, the curtain falls.

Few who have read either this or his earlier productions, will be inclined to dispute Biench's qualities as a poet, but we cannot accord to him our laudation as a practical man. Most people had, on Branch's departure, a pretty strong conviction that Mr. Wash ngton Matsell was born on the wrong side of the ocean, though for objects of patriotism or pence he had thought fit to forget it. But in the roar of laughter which Briggs's antics had created and the last burlesque of Branch will renew. all scriousness was and will be lost. If Briggs would be nothing without Matsell, it is thrice fortunate for Matsell that he has found such an accuser as Briggs. We cannot see how these last wanderings of Branch improve the premises. If, instead of exhibiting that self-confidence which is the accompaniment of genius, Branch had placed his case in the hands of some shrewd lawyer, the world would have lost a poem, but the Briggs Committee might have gained a few facts. As it is, we cannot sift from the heap of chaff one solitary grain which Charles O'Conor or James T Bracy would not crack with a fillip of the nail. The certificate alleged to have been taken from the St. Brandon's parish-book is not certified by any authority which cou'd be recognized here. Who can testify to the handwriting of that pretty parson who, as usual, was found away from his cure? Who can identify our George as the George who figures there? Matselis are as plenty in Suffolk as peaches in New-Jersey: Within the sound of Brandon's bells, and not a hundred vards from that pleasant parsonage which Branch so deeply delights to dwell on, there may be found, to our knowledge, a score of Matsells. Upon every tenth stone in that church-yard, so full of shadow and solitude, the name may be read. And had Branch but questioned the merry gleaners who so fancied his black whiskers, we do not doubt he would

have found a little George among them. But we would put it to the Alderman, as was pleasantly put to another Midas by Dean Swift. "whether he is not traveling ten miles "to suck a buil." What if W. should turn out a William and not a Washington? From the days of Marcus Antonius Muretius and Julius Caesar Scaliger down to those of Augustus Cassar Hannibal and Cassar Augustus Dodge men have been anxious to robe themselves in the surreptitious dignity of a great name. Among his own Hindoo compatriots this spirit is especially strong. At the late gathering of the midnight Order in the Park, we observed an Andrew Jackson somebody, and Thomas Jefferson another body, and even Poor Polk was not so poor but that he found one poor enough to do his name reverence. At the last display of baby America too, the taste of the rising generation was expressed in the title of the prize triplets who were called, if we remember, John Quincy Adams, Daniel Webster, and William Henry Seward Scott. Again the only distinguished man who ever bore the name of Briggs, has taken the second name of Federick, though we cannot learn that he was ever related either to Federick the Great or Frederick Schlegel. If then a too admiring parent in some hour of infant precocity, or the chief himself in some of those moments of anticipative destiny which sometimes pass over great men, slid the William into Washington, we can bear

to tread softly on such error. In sober earnest, this Briggs was perhaps for a few weeks bearable, while he added to our stock of harmless pleasure and doubled the effect by making himself the first victim of the merriment. But he has become an intolerable bore and should at once be squelched. Who is to pay for the perambulations of his man Branch-his visit to country church-yards and cathedral pews ! Will the City permit its money to be trifled in tracking out Suffolk tailors ! As for Mr. Matsell, it is of no consequence whether he comes from Boston or Bagdad, from Kentucky or Kamtschatka; but if he has been guilty of willful perjury or of those numerous other derelictions laid to his charge let him be dismissed. But when the knaves are punished let the feels be extinguished also, if not before,

ALCOHOL IS NOT FOOD.

We have shown in a former article that certain principles of food subserve the purposes of nutrition in the living system, and are ultimately rewhich they form. Other parts of food-those consolved into force by a decomposition of the uestiss taining no nitrogen-are devoted to simple combustion in the body for the production of animal heat, and are hence called the respiratory aliments. As heat is force, these alimentary principles - sugar, starch, oils, and the like-are also producers of force, but in a different way from the place tic aliments. These give rise to nutritive force, while the respiratory principles produce calitself into muscular motion, mechanical power, and the other into warmth of the body Now sloubel, so has been shown, is incapable of nourishing the tissues or of ministering to the autilitie operations; jet it is claimed that it may take reak as a respiratory aliment. We shall die

duced. M. Milne Edwards, an eminent French he was entirely free from complicity with the designs of the individual who proffered his gratuitous instructions to him. The following is the letter:

they may be wrought into the living system, out the slightest interruption or disturbance of mitting that spirits replace food, that is, extinguish or allay the appetite, so that a less selves food. Many causes will produce this knows that the appetite becomes sharper in the

> We have thus vielded to the writer in The Westminster Review his utmost demand, that all food be considered as exydized in the system for the production of force; and that a cohol when drunk is disposed of in a similar way. But we have shown that even this full concession furnishes no just basis upon which to If we appeal to the universally recognized effects of food and of alcoholic liquors upon the flames of fiery exaltation, the only absolute alone? This language is certainly descriptive to improve the character of alcohol in popular

every obstacle, and is going on with his enterprise thus celebrating his own success-which we fear after all is neither so tremendous nor so secure as Company, which has interfered in various ways conversion of Central American into one blooming of Greytown, which cannot be told so well in any other language than his own. We quote accord

trators than a despotic desire to gain what did no

town, and that the lives of citizens of the United States were imperiled by their cruelties. At his suggestien, a ship of war is sent out, and the town is bombarded and destroyed. I presume no member of the Cabinet, nor the President himself, (for all of whom, with one exception, I cherish nothing but the most friendly sentiments,) will deap that they were led to their proceedings in the matter by these misrepresentations.

In confirmation of my statement, I am, fortunately, in possession of a letter under White s own sign manu-

representations.

In confirmation of my statement, I am, fortunately, in possession of a letter under White a own sign manual, proving that his object in these falsehoods was the overthrow of the then existing Government of Greytown, and the establishment of a new Government more phable to the hands of the Company, and proving furthermore, that he had conversed with Capt. Hollins, in order more effectually to consummate the achievement which has so unenviably distinguished our Government in the eyes of the world. I may here add that a repetition of these misrepresentations was prepared by White, which, as he avers, was adopted by Secretary Marcy, in an official letter to Lord Clarendon vincleating the conduct of the Administration in the bombardment of Greytown.

With regard to Capt. Hollins, it is due to him to say that, in the opinion of Mr. Fabons, the United Natice Commercial Agent at San Juan, he acted solely as a faithful office, in strict conformity with what he believed to be the instructions of his thevenment. In fact, this document would have appeared in print before, but for the objection on the part of Mr. Fabons, that it wight seem to indicate a concurrence with White's instinuation against the captain. While at this time publishing the letter on my own responsibility, I take pleasure in expressing the conversion but the his being, and believe that he is the gainer by

These facts explain to us why it is that also hel, although a source of force, does not behave in the eyetem like a true distary principle, but as a disturber of the physiological harmonies, a quickener and provocative of all the functions a swift and ficey etimulant. That alookal producce force in the system is nothing. The ques tien is, what hind of force in what way probuilty, I take pleasure in expressing the your intion that

Names will introduce the standard patterns on Mosna Sept. S. The fabres of the subscribes are manufactured without the fabres of married or weekmandly, and are fully equite the predictions of any house in the trade.

BLED, No. 49 Names of the Middle land. THE GENIN DRESS HAT for the Fall of 1855. has introduced, is enturely new in civic and general appearance, and for lightness and beauty of finish for surpresses all former after a treatment are invited to the this superb gen of the same. Can't No. 214 Broadway, opposite St. Paul's Church.

Bneinces Notices.

ex will offer This Day Sept. I in accordance with their particle custom, the Dall Style of Conditioners Hars. Our carriers and the path is preceded we will be particularly formed with the style and quality of the Hars introduced by the recencied Automotion, as in high mean stage size and other bid for the recenced Automotion, as in high mean stage sizes and disability than there been study particle.

1 has been been study particle. N. R. We offer different good to be a september.

has been been outpound N. H. has been been style, at different process to the same style, at different process to the house, Broadway.

PALL STALE RAYS - BANTA, the Hatter, corner

ESPENSCHEID'S HATS .- The great demand from

of Carel and Wester and a bee not bened by Fell Street of the a next with a subsequent like base, at III and ability a granular and exceedingly beneficial to appearance it is well exceedingly because the like well exceedingly because the like and exceedingly beneather. We are construced the style bases to add to be constanted. We are constructed the style bases considered by the Pi-Viriag mean-of-bases will prove the most page as of the different styles introduced the Fell.

Combiner of refined byte triumplants demonstrates to popularity of the appendix least flat for 15th Price #1 They are expended to any red in Brooders for #4.

N. Elements No. 116 Names at, now Beckman.

LEARY & Co 's FALL FASHION -The subscrib

Kip GLOVES ' KIP GLOVES !- 1,000 doz. Ladies and Gentlemen's superior Paris made Kill Gloves at great be galon. See Campainer Long Survius, from \$12 to \$50. E. R. LEGUERATER & Co., No. 347 Broadway.

SEPTEMBER, 1805 - Opening of the Fall Campage at France Clething Warrhouse, Nos. 64 and 66 Failton.

Right Proc. Costs, #5; Eine Bross Costs, #0; Failton.

Right Proc. Costs, #5; Fancy Cassimere Pants, #2 50; beautiful Fail Vosts, #2.

DRY GOODS FOR THE FALL.-We have just DNI (rOODS FOR THE PARTY OF THE Lace Certains, Swiss co. and Mourning Goods of every de-

TUTTLE'S EMPORIUM

English, French. Germon and American FANCY GOODS, NOVELTIES, AND TOTS, No. 345 Browney. Sn.Ks! Silks!- Just received, 300 elegant Silk

Roses, at \$30, \$25 and \$30, which is 30 per cent under the perse pairs. E. H. LEADTRATER & Co., No. 347 Broadway. PIANOS.-Purchasers desiring a good instru-PIANOS.—Purchasers desiring a good instrucont. one guaranteed to give entire satisfaction or purchasemoney refunded, at the lowest possible price, should call at the
great Maske Store of Horace Watters, No. 533 Broadway,
whose sesottment of celebrated Pianos is the largest in the
limited States; prices so low as to dely competition, and terms
a recommodating as to adapt themselves to the condition of
all. See names of the following celebrated makers whose Piamos are constantly in store: Horace Waters' Modern Improved
Planos. T. Gilbert & Co.'s Fremium Pianos with or without
Ecduar, Hallett & Comstant, Woodward & Brown's and Jacob
Chickering's Boston Pianos, and in addition, those of five other
New-York makers. Second-hand Pianos at great bargains.
Planos to rent, and rent allowed on purchases. Sole Agency for
the sale of S. D. & H. W. Sattra's Premium Mattontons, tuned
the egnal temperament.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE AND BUR-

NOTICE. - We are now closing out the remainder of our summer stock of CLOTHING without regard to product, a rare chance for gentiemen going South. We are all getting in for our early Fall and Winter trade the most elegansecriment of superior CLOTHING ever off-red in New-Yor which we expect to sell at such low prices as to command it attention of many more than our hundred thousand customer DEVLIE & JESSUP, Nos. 33 and 35 John-st., corner of Nassan.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY will hold his regular semiweekly Audion Sale of Stocks and Hoxins Tins Day (Thursday) at 121 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange. For fall particulars see his advertisement in another column. Catalogues can be obtained at the Office, No. 11 Broad-st.

GREAT BARGAINS IN CARPETING .- As we are about to open a new store at No. 364 Broadway, come Franklin et., we shall sell off a large portion of our stock at 432 Pearlet. at astorishingly low prices. Good Brussols 432 Peariet. at actorishingly low prices. Good Brazzole Ca pets at 7/ per yard, and other goods at an equally great sacrific YOUNG & JAYNE, No. 432 Pearlet. RACHEL TRIUMPHANT.—The American public

admits the vast superiority of the great Tragedismae, as it does that of the superb Royal Vervet TAPLETRY, Brusels and In-grain Calpfry, now celling at a great sacrines at HIRAM AN-DRESON'S, No. 80 Howery. FEATHERS, BEDDING, &c .- Constantly on hand,

comprising in part, a large elacortment of HAIR MATTRESSES, FRATURE BROS, FAILLASER, COTS, BEDSTEEDS, BLANKETS, and COMFORTERS, at No. 150 Chathamast, corner Malberry, Wholesale and retain.

MARTIN WILLARD, Agenty. GIFTS AND PRESENTS .- Just received and for sale at reduced prices, the choicest selection of Labins' RETI-CULES, Necklases, Tribt Cases, Jet Braceleta, Trivoling Ba-hets, Fans, Perfumery and Soaps, also every variety of Toys Dolls and Games, at ROBERS's Fancy Bersar, 410 Breadway

IMPORTANT NEWS.

WILDER'S SALAMANDER SAVES. "Is the fire of the 3d tast, which consumed the brick build-tog occupied by Mr. John T. Thomas, opposite the Gas Works ing occupied by Mr. John T. Thomas, opposite the Gas Works in this city, was a Sara of the above description, containing the Books, Papers and Money of Mr. Thomas, and although the building was destroyed, on opening the Safe, the contents were found undisturbed, and in the same order and condition as when piaced there, except a slight discoloration to the projecting ends of a few papers, and the back of one of two books, caused by the steam generated in the Safe while at the greatest heat."

Aug. 6, 165%. C. H. Camptillin, Agent, Strannah, Gao. I take pleasure in corroborating the foregoing statement, and in addition would soid, that the books are now in use.

Aug. 6, 165%. J. T. Thomas, Savannah, Geo.

Aug. 6, 18%.

A large assortment, with Powder-proof Locks, for sale by the subscribers, who are sole proprietors of the recently patented La Belle Lock, and only makers of Safes combining RICH's and WILDER'S PATINT.

STEARS & MARVIN.

SEAMSTRESSES and STUDENTS, and all others who are obliged to work at night should read advertiseme. "Economical facts for the Profile."

WET VAULTS effectually remedied in EVERY CASE, without one single exception, with Morn's imperishable "Hydro-lwreavious Cashent," as applied by him to Morre. D. Devin & Co.'s vanits, corner of Broadway and Murray-st., and others. Testimentals to that effect of known respectability can be seen at his office. Wer Cellars made dry by the same preparation.

A. R. Morn, No. 2 Pinest.

THE PUBLIC PRESS everywhere proclaim Dr. Jas. McClintock's Family Medicines the best and mos scientific preparations ever produced. His Diagrams Con-tract and his Wiscorias Coursis Rememor are daily saving the lives of thousands, young and old. They give instant rolled in the shortest space of time, and restore the system to tae natulives of thousands, you time, and restore up the shortest space of time, and restore up the shortest space of the new drug store of A. Cushman & Co., No. 235 Broadway.

A. Cushman & Co., No. 235 Broadway.

Dr. S. S. Firch, author of "Six Lectures on Consumption," Ac., Office No. 714 Broadway, open daily (Sunday excepted) from 9 until 5 o'clock, treats Consumption, Asthma, Diseases of the Heart, and all Chronic Diseases of Males and Females. Consultation free.

Poison in the Atmosphere and Water, when taken into the system by the Stomach Lungs, or Skin, is the forerunner of Fever and Ague, and all Bilious Diseases incident to Western and Sontharn latitudes. Dr. Jas. McCLINYOCK's FENER AND AGUE SPECIFIC and ANTI-BILIOUS FILLS, at once break the Chilis, neutralize the Morbid and Poisonous Matter that produces these diseases, stimulate the Liver and Organs to a healthy sotion, and speedly restore the sufferer to health and vivacity. Sold by A. CUSHMAN & Co., No. 235 Broadway.

Wies! Wies!! Wies!!! The less in the world, the admiration of conneisseurs, the easy of initiators. Sold and applied at No. 233 Broadway, (take private rooms). The largest stock of Wigs and Tonness in America. Also, BAYCHILLOR'S MOLDAVIA CREAM, for preserving the bair.

HUSBAND'S CALCINED MAGNESIA is free from napiosant taste, and three times the strength of the common Calcined Magnesia. A World's Fair Medal and Four First Premium Silver Medals have been awarded it, as being the best in the market. For sale by the Druggists and country store keepers generally, and by the manufacturer. THOMAS J. HUSBAND, Philadelphia.

HOLLOWAY'S PHAS-Prepared from selections rom the vegetable kingdom, rosees the most mirrodious virtue no correcting derangements of the liver and at musch; they are trengtion the digensive organs and increase the appetite. Societ the Manufactorics, No. 90 Maidandane, New York, and No. 44 Strand, Loudon, and by all Druggade, at Sc., 6210, and 814

THE ONLY EFFECTUAL EXTERMINATOR WITH-OUT DANGER OR STENCH.—HENRY R. COTTAR'S effectual RAT. COCKBOACH, &c., EXTREMINATOR. Wholesale and Retail Depot, No. 305 forcedways. New York, and T. R. CALLESDEN, No. 38 South 3d-41. Phialdelphia, Penn.

REMOVED—BENJAMIN'S GOLD MEDAL,
BRAIS SPRING TRUSSES.
TO No. I Bardayes., opposite the Astor House.
This Trees never rusts, nor grows weak from use. Six days'
trial given, and money returned if not estisfactory.

New RITUAL .- At a meeting of the Grand Synod New Ritual.—At a meeting of the Grand Syned of the Reformed Dutch Church, a committee was appointed, of which the Rev. Dr. Bethune, formerly of Philadelphia, but now residing in Brooklyn, was chairman, to prepare a form of burial service for the Dutch Church. At a subsequent meeting of the Synod, the committee reported a form of service, which was not acted upon. At the burial of the late Mrs. David Pruys from the Middle Dutch Church yesterday, the Rev. Dr. Wyckoff, deeming it an occasion of unusual interest and solemnity, she having been the oldest communicant in his congregation and the last surviving member of the original founders of the church, used the service prepared for the burial of the dead by the Rev. Dr. Bethune. It is beautiful, solemn and impressive.

We conclude this morning our reports of the

The Know-Nothing State Council of New-

in our columns. One hundred towns in Vermont give Gov. Royce

The Democrats of Massachusetts held a State gates to the National Convention.

BRIGGS AND BRANCH.

Chief the reckless adventures of his youth-the shadows of the orchards he had robbed of their fruit and the hearts he had rifled of their afficetion. He had brought down with the load of remorse his form to such weariness and waste that it knew its fatness no more, and even his Bowery Ophelis, Miss McKeever, might if she looked or him now, soothe her rage and exclaim in sadness, He had made his own euphonious name the signal for shouts of laughter; he had been ridiculed by the journals and derided by the town. He had had a black eye from O'Keefe and a row with the reporters. What more could the most vaulting ambition wish? But he still sighed like Alexander for other worlds to conquer, and what is more-he has not sighed in vain.

Breach records the sanct instead at which he

oil into the veins of an animal; it see sped through the lungs as phospheric anid gas-burnt phosphorus; it was changed to force in the animal system; but who would therefore be so inconsiderate as te regard that furious fire-producer, phosphorus, as food, or aught but deadly poison! The Westminster reviewer argues that slowholic liquors are food, because when drank they are capable of replacing food; and quotes two cases to show that where these liquors

were taken less food was used. But, adthan usual quantity of nourishment is taken, it by no means follows that the spirits are them-

effect, to which we should hardly assign the character of nutritive. Fright may remove the appetite, and thus stand in the place of food; it may even, like alcoholic excitement, temporarily increase the strength or bodily force, as in many instances it is known to have done; yet we can hardly consent to identity mental emotions with food. Foul air will replace food. It is well known that manufacturers have refused to ventilate on account of the augmented expense of boarding their hands, and that the proprieters of eating houses who had introduced ventilation have afterward scaled up their ventiduets rather than advance the price of meals; and everybody

open air than it-doors. Vitiated air thus replaces aliment; but is it therefore to be ranke ! among foods, especially when the purpose is to give it all possible respectability, and construct an spology for vicious habits of breathing !

fore food? But whether the equilibrium of vital combustion be overturned by charging the system with one extra dose of oxygen, or, on the other hand, by supplying matters upon which exygen is to take effect, which are more combustible than ordinary food, the effect is precisely the same-the burning process is augmented, all the functions of the fabric are quickened to an unwarranted speed, and we have a result which simple food is totally incapable of producing. Such is the case with alcohol. An preservative against which is to let it entirely artificial compound, not brought into existence by the hand of nature through constructive growth, as are all true aliments, but coming by the route of deadly miasmas and pestilential exhabitually procure and drink alcoholic liquors halations, the putrefactive decay of organic matter, coming from food by a process of decom position which destroys the aliment and replaces it by a new and necessarily different sub stance, the presumption is strong that this facti-

tious principle can in no just sense be classed with foods. But, when we examine its physical and chemical properties, the case becomes still clearer. Among the aliments which nature prethe kuman organism, from food, we protest

pares for us, she has established a fixed gradafor of combustibility. The plastic or tissueforming principles, abounding in nitrogen, are least combustible, burn slowest; while the fate and oils among respiratory foods are most com-

bustible and inflammatory-the other alimentary substances being intermediate. For the utmost

natural necessities of the system in the way of neus compounds. The leading fiery ingredient of ail organized substances is hydrogen; and there is more of this in the oils than in any other yond the limit assigned by nature for our physimobile, diffusable, penetrating nature, which is favorable to its rapid oxydation in the body. Now, when we consider that the fundamental event of the animal economy is the introduction

ingly:

"In regard to this latter transaction, I have in my hands some interesting facts which I will here state for the especial gratification of this immaculate company. A more detestable instance of fillibusterism, with motives and circumstances less pulliating than their treatment of San Juan, cannot be produced. The desire for the extension of republican institutions and political freedom has often been used as an excuse for

belong to them.

"San Juan, or Greytown, stood as a barrier to the aggressive schemes of the Transit Company, resisting in a perfectly legal and proper manner, that is, by a writ of ejectment, their encroachments upon territories belonging to itself, and the Company resolved to overthrow it. Accordingly Mr. White, acting like a sort of Greytown Jonah, appeared in its streets, and with a formidable diplay of bowie knife and pistols, as well as an abundance of oaths, declared that Greytown should be no more

breaking the constant and equal current of life into a succession of paroxysms and prostrations. But the designs and provisions of nature are different; and he can only accomplish his injurious purpose by perverting, with wanton ingenuity, those beneficent agents, which were intended to strengthen and to bless, into malian forces to disorder and destroy. It is not food that produces such results, but food wick